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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

The Shorter Cetechism We have received the subjoined com-

nunication: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What and thy is a direct nomination? Is it a bug, vege shie or airship? Does it grow or was it made Is it contectious? Please cite a case and print explanatory picture with story. Is Hughus a boss or a hero? If so, why?

FORT PLAIN, August 25. FELIX FILEINS. We shall endeavor to be quite frank. A direct nomination in this State is a machine invented by Governor HUGHES by which he thinks he might have been named for Governor if he had not been selected in the usual way. It is, because Governor HUGHES believes that a long time in the future some man equally good may possibly be considered for nomination.

We think it is a bug.

Our notion is that it was made-probably by hand-but there is in its derelopment something that suggests the growth of a healthy balloon.

Yes, we think it is mildly contagious; but we notice that where its invasion has been most complete, recoveries have followed most speedily.

The case of direct nomination that occurs to us at once is that of the Hon. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin. He nominated himself. There is no explanation, a picture is unnecessary, and the incident is a very old story.

In the matter of Governor HUGHES we held with his other admirers that he is a hero, a true hero, because he is the only man in Republican politics in this State to-day who dares to be a boss. This being the case, we regard the why as unnecessary.

The Germans To-day.

Until very lately the average Englishman, unless he has visited Germany personally and indeed made a considerable sojourn in that country, has known very little about the social and conomic development attained by the German people during the last forty years. There has been, to be sure, no lack of books, like the Hohenlohe Mewhich have cast much light upon the subject; but these usually are brought out at prices which put them beyond the reach of the lower class English reader. To overcome this obstacle to better international acquaintance, the London Daily Mail has published for fourteen cents a substantial volume which as a vivid reflector of every aspect of modern German life is a sub stitute for a personally conducted tour through the Fatherland, and provides an analysis of the causes of the progress exhibited and of the present character of a people which less than half a century ago scarcely claimed to be a first

rate Power. The authors of "Our German Cousins" show that the progress achieved is due partly to the new type of business man, which they proceed to portray, The German business man, they tell us, has won his high place in the world's esteem by legitimate means. "He is well educated; he is industrious; he is enterprising. He is dedicating himself with iron determination and military dash to incessant triumphs in the field he has marked out for his own-the markets of the world." Nor is anything to be gained by mere advertisement of his rapacity, nor by imprecations on his success. "The only way in which German commercial competition can be met and checked is by the employment of the same weapons which Germany has found so potent Tariffs alone will not avail. They can only supplement the fabric upon which the whole system of German industrial efficiency has been reared-primary education, technical training, military service, thrift, perseverance, ambition and patriotism." That is the German combination, and it is a combination that must win. It was almost inevitable that the

amazing access of material prosperity should generate in certain circles a tendency toward luxury and display. This tendency in modern Germany is described in "Our German Cousins. "Focus in your mind's eye," we read, "Bond street at noonday, the Carlton at tea time, Covent Garden at a 'gala,' the Savoy after the play, and you will have modern Germany in a nutshell. If you could add to the mirage, think of ing, plutocratic people. Nor should it ORVILLE WRIGHT on July 30 by attainimagined that the kaleidoscope of ing a speed of 42.588 miles an hour won

have supplanted homespun and beer.

According to "Our German Cousins" your temerity.

Mr. Taft's Thoughtfulness.

We are pleased to see that President TAPT has considered the comfort of his New Orleans hosts next October. "e is going there to attend the meeting of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Convention, and although this occasion is so much time and emotion wasted while Senator BURTON and his investigators are still studying problems in Europe, it seems well that the waterways convention should be spared all unnecessary discomfort. It was thoughtful on Mr. TAFT's part to say that the reception committee need not wear "plug" hats and frock coats. They will breathe much easier in alpaca jumpers and panamas and white shoes, and will have so much the more perspiration to bestow upon the \$50,000,000 a year for river improvements.

We should have been better suited had the function been postponed until after the return of Senator Burton's party, which will bring back the latest fashions in canals, locks, dredged out streams and roaring torrents. Who knows that such a band, fresh from European investigation and exhilarated by the best dishes the Continental markets afford, may not show how to spend \$100,000,000 a year on Goose Creek and Gopher Bend instead of the paltry fifty millions now on the short sighted programme? A delay for purposes of additional information would have paved the way for a more enthusiastic attack upon the Treasury, and the speeches

cheerful a rattle later. Nevertheless, though there are some things to regret, we have our consolations. We shall at least avoid the spectacle of several hundred esteemed fellow citizens slowly melting in their stiff will now be available for unrestrained drenched the fishermen. conviviality. All will not be lost, and, the President

The Source of the Corporation Tax. The Springfield Republican had rather be positive than accurate or amene:

"THE NEW YORK SUN again states what it not true-that President TAPT, Attorney General WICKERSHAM and Senator Root 'derived their corpotation income tax from the platform die ated to Denver by one WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

The Denver platform of 1908 says:

"We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a consitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individ ual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens

Here are two Democratic proposiions, neither of them mentioned in the Republican platform. The Administration calmly lifted both propositions. For the sake of a little show of originality, perhaps, it did not seek to amend the position of a corporation tax. It remains to be seen if this hopeful view of the elasticity of the Constitution was Constitution so as to authorize the imcorrect, but this at least is certain : the corporation tax notion was prigged from the Denver platform.

The Present War Secretary and the Aeroplane.

General JACOB M. DICKINSON, the new Secretary of War, does not share the enthusiasm of his predecessor, General LUKE E. WRIGHT, when the aeroplane is spoken of as an invention that promises to revolutionize warfare. When Secretary WRIGHT dealt with the subject in his annual report a few months ago he said, on the strength of the performances of the WRIGHT brothers in France and the United States, that "the rapid progress that is now being made in aeronautics apparently indicates that the age of practical mechanical flight is almost at hand," and that "it is the belief of many military men that when mechanical flight has been developed to the extent now believed probable it will

profoundly affect modern warfare." General WRIGHT wanted Congress to make an appropriation of \$500,000 to men equip the War Department with flying machines and for the purpose of in-Ascot on Gold Cup day, Piccadilly's structing young officers in aviation. endless chain of motor cars, miles of "With this sum," said he, "it is believed fashionable apartment houses, and then that the Signal Corps will be able to of a dozen grand palaces of 'pleasure' take up this rapidly developing military in Paris Montmartre, and you will be auxiliary in a manner commensurate still closer to the Germany that is." It with its intrinsic importance." since will all be blatantly imitative, bizarre then the WRIGHTS have satisfied the and overdone, but the picture will be tests prescribed by the War Department sufficiently realistic to blot out forever for the acceptance of their aeroplane, the beer and sausage conception and which called for a speed of thirty-six leave in its stead the present true aspect miles an hour and the carrying of one of Germans, viewed as a luxury lov- passenger for at least one hour. Mr.

wealth and fashion is limited to Berlin; a bonus of \$5,000, and on another occa-

there are half a dozen other urban cen- sion (July 27), with Lieutenant FRANK tres where fine feathers and champagne | P. LAHM, U. S. A., as a passenger, remained in the air one hour twelve minutes and forty seconds. Mr. WRIGHT this development, though confined to also made a flight of two and a half only a section of society, is particu- minutes in a fifteen mile breeze. The larly noticeable in the manners and brevity of the performance proved, lives of modern German women. "They however, that it was a very ticklish motor in high power cars, or drive in business. The WRIGHTS upon instructthe smartest of horse equipages, and ing two army officers in the managethey are decked from head to foot in ment of the aeroplane will have comthe richest garments that German gold plied with all the conditions imposed DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Year see can buy." It appears, too, that those upon them, and one of their airships who can afford it, and thousands who will become the property of the Govcannot, will not hear of gowns or mil- ernment at a cost of \$30,000. Now in linery that do not come from Paris, spite of their triumph and the fact that London or Vienna. Most of the fash- the War Department will soon come ionable German women go to one of into possession of a brand new Wright those places to order and be fitted. In aeroplane for military uses, General a word, modern Germany is new and DICKINSON feels no thrill of elation. In has the defects of new societies. A fact, he is rather cool toward the consense of social distinctions permeates trivance as a war terror in the present all classes. Those who are entitled to stage of its develope it, nor does he wear a uniform are apt to look down kindle concerning its future. In an on those who are not. It is, in fact, a interview at Detroit yesterday he said most serious matter in Germany to that it had not been demonstrated that speak sharply to your postman or to a the aeroplanes were of value even for telephone official, for you may find your- reconnoissance. He had noted .that self charged with "insulting an off cial" none of the machines had attained an and compelled to pay the penalty of altitude of more than 400 feet, easy rifle shot distance, and as to their future he

" It may be that the acroplane of to-day will mobile was as compared with the high class machine of the present. There certainly is great soom fe: improvement. Our present aeroplane would not cut much figure in modern warfare."

There is no reason why inventors should be discouraged by this plain language of a hard headed Secretary of War, but we can't imagine General DICKINSON recommending an appropriation of \$500,000 for aeroplanes and the services of teachers of aviation.

The Sunflower Serpent.

Taking advantage of the sociological pilgrimage of the Hon. WILLIAM A. WHITE to foreign parts the sea serpent has wriggled into the Kansas Eden. What that loathly worm is doing in the interior, or why he should invade so dry a region, hydrologists and other naturalists may tell us, if they can. Kansas being a perpetual miracle and surprise. a land where nothing is but what is not. the coming of this snake may pain but does not surprise. Mr. Case and Mr. KINNEY, citizens of credit and renown, were on the Walnut River near the mouth of Black Creek, fishing for bass and channel fish, when this new marve leaped into their ken:

"They saw the monster jump out of the water after a fish which Case had pulled up. The first sight of the ereature led the men to believe that it was a huge cel, but its second appearance was more terrifying. The thing dashed close up to the boat after one of the captured fish. It had that have already been prepared for a long horn on its shout and measured about six October would have made quite as feet in length. Its general facial appearance was like a catfish, except for the sharp horn. It was the horn which cut KINNEY.

cover from their amazement. It impaled a bass which was lying in the bottom of the boat, and then went overboard again. As the creature slid frock coats and respectable silk hats, back into the water it beat its tail, which seemed and the zeal which in that case would to have spongelike qualities, so fiercely that the have spent itself in fruitless moisture air was filled with a fine spray that blinded and

As the horn was not blowing the fell indeed, if the President should happen thing can't be the Bristow snakefish to meet a few of the really representa- (Anguipiscis bristovianus). Is it a river tive citizens of New Orleans under cir- unicorn? Is it a dragon, the totem of cumstances conducive to quiet, sane the Wets? The beating of the water, and thoroughly informal confabulation, general commotion and facial appearnuch would be gained especially for ance suggest a frightened layman's description of the Diehusdichus tartarinus. At any rate, its spongelike qualities are a wanton insult to the tenderest susceptibilities of Kansas and Governor WALTER ROSCOE STUBBS; and from impaling bass to impaling voters is but a Our own modest guess is that this is the horned Devil himself, getting been driven with contumely. If WHITE had been at his post this portent of darkness never would have dared to show itself in Kansas, and we are sure it can't show itself again "with impoonity."

HENRY JAMES Interprets himself. - Boston Ad-

Yes, but there ought to be a good English translation of his works.

Mr. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, a graduate of Yale and Mr. HERBERT PARSONS, also a Yale graduate — Rothester Post-Express. Why this unworthy and bitter animus against Yale?

The provocation is plain enough. with quadrupeds, although the Atlantic City dog may be better washed and tended than some of the bipeds in the press of bathers. But what does Mayor Stoy intend to do with the dog that eludes its owner and the life guards and hilariously takes its plunge into the sea? Evidently the lawless dog is going to be another poser in the city of eternal problems.

the housekeepers would rather ethoven sonata, read an ibsen pla

Who wouldn't, seeing that tracing "a ptomaine to its lair" is a business that only pure food experts understand?

As to the use of the aeroplane in warfare appears too frail and filmsy to be taken seriou - DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

We have noticed that the War Departments are not competing vigorously to They seem to concern themselves more gibles, which are capable of carrying a store of explosives as well as a squad of

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 24.—The local branch of the Direct Nominations League was organized to-night after an address by Senator J. T. NEWCOMB of New York city.—News despatch.

Well, every circus is entitled to at leas one clown.

Dressing the Avocado.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str.: Where in the name of good "rod did G. Noble lear.. to eat alligator pears". The man who would put oil on this delicacy is capable of putting Worcestershir sauce on deep dish apple pie. The one delight of the alligator pear is its delectable oil. To apply another oil in the dressing neutralizes the flavor and kills the taste. Eat alligator pears with sait, pepper, lemon juice, lime juice, vinegar, but stay the hand at the oil bottle!

SOUTH SEA ISLANDER. NEW YORK, August 25.

NATURALIZATION.

Faults of the Present System and

gested Improvements. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have recently noted the appearance in THE SUN of letters expressing dissatisfaction in respect of the delay and difficulty attending the procurement of "first papers" and "ful itizenship papers" in the counties of New York and Kings. Doubtless the same star f affairs exists in Chicago. Philadelphia and other large centres of population through connected with the naturalization bure. of the United States District Court in Brook lyn from 1899 to 1906, inclusive, the write by which an alien divests himself of his explained at the outset that the present sy that time aliens had acquired Taited States Revised Statutes of 1878. referred to and of the present naturaliza upon the changes in economic and onditions brought about in our land by the mmense influx since about 1880.

as evidenced by that statute, down to the to render the process of naturalization a The forums in which the prospective citizen might initiate and carry through this process Circuit Courts of Appeal and the United having common law jurisdiction, a clerk and seal. No educational qualification

ness the features of Title XXX. it may suf-

were imposed. The prospective citizen must have declared his intention at least two years before the issuance of the final papers or must have arrived in the United States under the age of 18 years, or must have served a term of enlistment in the army or five years in the navy, and must have resided State where the application was made one appear to the satisfaction of the court The statute

did not necessarily require that he should fore the court to prove these facts, it have with the Court or certificates or letter night answer the purpose of the statute The testimony was in most cases in the form designated official. It is true that pract functions required the sworn evidence that such testimony under oath was Under Title XXX. and especially the "eigh

rauds and perjuries were perpetrated b fficials. This condition of affairs became o glaring in several jurisdictions that President Roosevelt, volcing a public deman to Congress a more stringent mode of natu ralization, and at last appointed a commis ion composed of representatives from th Department of State, the Department of exported, as only small quantities are made and Labor to draft and submit proposed egislation. The gentlemen who compose this commission were most estimable and the public service, but knew nothing from eses of naturalization. Their report on the covered the various systems of the different solutely useless from a practical point of view. Their proposed legislation took so drastic a form that an alien applying for citizenship must have well nigh posses qualifications of the average Harvard gradate in order to attain it. Under the system both State and Federal, who were to admin been mere megaphones through which a spoke. It is hard to imagine provisions which they proposed. For example, the was to have the right to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals | 581 libraries. om a judgment of a lower court grantin to such appeal. Instead of providing that English, which would have been just, the sion went further and proposed to make the ability to speak, read and write nglish a requisite, and this not withstanding the fact that great numbers of our most useful and industrious citizens, while speaka last peep at a State from which he has ing English, are unable to read or write it D. Purdy, of "trust busting" memory, incorporated in the bill a clause providing for a judicial reexamination of every naturalization certificate issued since the foundation of our Government! This scheme met with such general ridicule that Mr. Purdy was at last forced reluctantly to abandon it. It would be too long a task to take up the various hampering and galling restrictions which the bill proposed by the commission

mbodied. The clerk of the United States District ourt in Brooklyn and the writer, learning that the commission bill was to come up for hearing and discussion before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives in the early spring of 1906, proceeded to Washingto before the committee at that time. ointed out to the committee the various provisions of the commission bill which we leemed absurd and inequitable No few of these provisions the committee struck one fants to share the limited surf line out; the great majority of them, however, were allowed to remain and were embodied But the cuit of flag flying is so little practised as in the new law, which took effect as above

It is desired to emphasize the fact that he delays and annoyances experienced under the new system are in no sense to be court officials, but rather to the system under the present act. In fact the very pur-pose of the commission above mentioned and the committee was to render the system of naturalization as slow, deliberate and difficult as possible, under the evident and voiced idea that we were "getting too many citizens dumped into the country now." In other words, the reform legisla-tion followed the course of many reforms in going too far. The writer predicted to are some letters from correspondents, one of the committee and to the commission that whom quotes a certain verse of doggerel that the very state of affairs which exists at hitherto I had supposed was my exclusive pos would inevitably arise under the new bill in large centres of population, and that the courts, Judges and their officials would unjustly bear the brunt of the dis satisfaction created by the circumlocution and red tape arising under the new state acquire any particular kind of aeroplane. of affairs. Needless to say, under the general atmosphere of disrespect to and imwith the liners of the air, the great diri- patience with the courts which prevailed under the late Administration this suggestion had little weight.

Under the present act duplicate originals of all "first papers" and triplicate originals of all documents filed in the court upon the final application for citizenship must be "O Sam," said the farmer, "you didn't ought. made and one set of each forwarded Washington and filed in the Department of Commerce and Labor. In other words, if twenty-five aliens apply for naturalization a day, at least seventy-five documents mus be filled out, each containing a minute per-sonal description of the applicant and a number of other facts and details. person who has ever forwarded any docu ments, applications, &c., to any of Departments at Washington will see at a glance the immense amount of correspondence nce, explanations, amendments and state-States District Attorney, and all testimony must be taken before a Judge of the count in person, whether the United States Attorney.

ney desires to oppose the application or not Persons who may study the recent act will readily appreciate that the writer has

merely touched upon the cumbersome pro-As a remedy to the present miust condi

tions the following recommendations are advanced: York, Chicago, Philadelphia and others special courts of naturalization be created whose jurisdiction shall extend to no other United States Attorney shall demand in writing upon cause shown that the testi-mony upon the final application shall be taken before the Judge in person, the clerk

to the Court with his opinion. Second-That instead of filing a duplicate original of all the papers at Washington, the clerk of the court file a species of stub or summarized report containing the salient features of such documents, and

Third-The allen applying for admis sion shall not be required to produce his tion and the final hearing upon the same. but only upon such final hearing, unless t court upon cause shown shall otherwise

In addition it is suggested that the pres discharge of soldiers and sailors be remedied by providing either that a se sailor may be admitted to citizenship with out "first papers" upon proof of of a term of enlistment, or that both such served at least five years in the army or navy respectively. Under the present law and ist marche despreased upon having any time from sixty days up, prescribed by Congress, while a sailor must have served at least five years.

ROBERT F. RANDALL. NEW YORK, August 25.

WOOD FLOUR. Used in the Manufacture of Li

Dynamite. From Daily Consular and Trade Reports

wood pulp and cellulose. It is made use of in prictors of sawmilis. The requirements are that

The sawdust is first kilp dried and then ground between milistones in about the same manner as wheat flour; it is led through a tube into the the mass must pass. The cloth is of such fineness that it holds from 2,500 to 4,000 meshes, or punctures, to the square inch. The cloth is manu-

uct are the United Kingdom, Germany and France; some is also exported to the United States. The This value is that placed on the article for sta-

of Education, says that for last year 2,298 public chool and society libraries reported an equip

The governmental divisions reporting 1,000,000 volumes and over are: New York State, Massa-chusetts, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Michigan, California, Missouri, Maryland, Wisco. sin

Libraries to the number of 1,080 also reported pamphlets to the number of 11,259,560 During the year 3,558,343 volumes and pa were added to 2,025 libraries.

The 2.296 libraries reported on do not include any libraries whose equipment consists of less than 5,000 volumes.

Libraries. Volumes The number of volumes issued for children by 645 libraries was 17,345,084 During the year there were 19,889,505 visit The 2,296 larger libraries classify as: 1.126

College Society Historical.... Scientific. Medical.

Total.... Our Laws Are Casual Too.

To the Editor of the Sun Str. I have seen with some interest the account of Miss Cameron and her Canadian flags at Paul Smith's. As another Anglo-Saxon I would like to ask through your columns what is the American law with regard to the flying of the flags of other nations by private individuals in our territory. No. by private individuals in our territory? No one wishes to antagonize the susceptibilities of people they live, and Britishers have the reputation of being law abiding people. haps if this question were thorough it would prevent misunderstandings in future.

As a Britisher my ignorant sympathy is with
Miss Cameron, though I am suspending judgment
till I learn what is the crime she is committing against your laws. In my country my feeling has been always to admire the patriousm of the foreigner who has shown his pride in his country by flying his own colors, and as America claims to be the freest country in the world, one natu-rally falls into the mistake of supposing that here the claim may be carried to its logical conclusion

a proof of patriotism among us that it would fit in better with the local things here to disarm criticism by taking nothing for granted and "doing as the Romans do." Can you tell me what is the internation with regard to a show of bunting? call any objection being made to foreigners run-ning up their flags on their own property if they liked; but the occurrence is rare. casual about that sort of thing that I do not reliked; but the occurrence is rare possibly be-cause it goes unchallenged. There is a lot of cussedness in human nature! NEW YORK, August 21.

Reviving Ancient Doggerel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of August 23, in the column headed "Hoodiums,"

ession.

I found it about 1856 in an old copy of the Hom Journal, edited by N. P. Willis, I here repeat the verses as they have remained in my memory Suasion" and they ran as follows: Billy Bolaine, he jumped out of bed.

Now this caused his mother a great deal of pain Let us hope little Billy won't do it again. Sam, he took a lucifer match, Stuck it alight in a farmer's hatch.

Baby sat in the window seat, Mary shoved her into the street, Baby's brains were dashed out in the ary And mother held up her finger at Mary. Margaret, where is your brother? Tell.

Very cross of you, Margaret, really thought gour loved your brother dearly. STOKE-POGES, West Conshchocken, Pa.,

Tes. But Not Against a Negro on Account of His Color. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can saloon keeper discriminate between what cus somers to serve, the customers being sober?

THE RULE OF THE TOMTOMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It omes apparent that contentions over the practical application of principles government are really between an the multitude omprehend the nature of the controversy But the multitude must be won ever, for the majority rules. If therefore in gaining adherents reasoning is less effective than drumbeats and the jingle of bells, why should we despond for lack of a little We see the majority swaying this way or that, moved to-day by diatribe or of the court or his duly authorized deputy denunciation, to-morrow by sophistry, an assumption of righteousness or the strong shall hear such testimony and report thereon

> tiresome and distressing. It is interesting indeed to watch a "cam-paign of public education" that succeeds by this last method; to sit down placidly by the roadside and watch the procession pass, with its beating of tomtoms, its squirming acrobats, its bellicose whirling dervishes its cloud of penny-a-line maga sine chatterers bringing up the rear and acting as a bodyguard to a small group of smug, thrifty uplifters who assume to know the pathway to the Land o' Dreams

with an agitation that has grown to be

stration of this sort? At first a sense of easing wonder keeps it good natured and rankly indulgent: but as time passes and to weariness, a weariness somewhat akin out for conversion by a very assertive and Night after night this neighbor visited

labored in strident tones for the salvation of a soul. The timid man after pondering a while decided that the simplest way to regain his lost peace of mind was to declar himself. a while decided that the simplest way to regain his lost peace of mind was to declare himself a convert; so one evening he said: "My friend, I have been greatly impressed by your manner of speech and I am now free to admit that your creed is all that you claim for it. You may count me a convert; but I am a peculiar man, and you must consider me as one who is capable of getting religion and keeping still about it. You will have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that but for you I would this very hour be living the same calm, tranquil; self-satisfied existence that was mine before you came into my life."

With this rather Delphic utterance the man without a religion arose, and affecting a mien of deep abstraction abruptly left the room as if to be alone with his new born peace. Here was a very notable conversion and a signal tribute to an indomitable perseverance. The analogy between this achievement and certain so-called reforms recently adopted is worthy of consideration.

The campaign now under way to bring

of wit and words and worth, action and utterance, and "the power of speech to stir men's blood."

In his shadow, seeking shelter, rehabilitation or the first fruits of political preferment, is a straggling, nondescript troop of quaking officeholders, decayed politicians and beardless, ambitious youths. The air will soon resound with the loud bassoon of the professional reformer: from secluded paths will emerge many good, inexperienced citizens, who, never having heard of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights or the constitutions created by men, will discover in direct primaries the noblest step ever taken for the emancipation of the race: while over the hills with arms refurbished will pour the ancient army of iconoclasts.

In time there will rally to the standards of this heterogeneous host the real fighters, comparatively small in number, men of thought and action who believe that the cause they champion is just and who can give reasons for the faith within them.

They will contend with a minority of the opposition composed of capable, forceful, experienced men who believe in the efficacy of the present system of selecting candidates for office—a system conceived by the fathers of the country in the days of old fashioned liberty and under which in comparatively latter times Lincoln, Garffeld, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Hughes have been called to the service of the people.

What a gratifying surprise it would be if this controversy over direct nominations should be determined without appeals to passion or prejudice, but by reasoning and common sense, in the furtherance of the best practical method of selecting the most capable men as candidates for office.

ALBARY, Auguet 25.

ALBANY, August 26.

The Legislative Executive.

From the Providence Evening Tribune These current reports from Beverly telling of important conferences of the Presi dent and his Cabinet advisers for the formu lation of amendments to railroad and other corporation legislation and the preparation of measures for presentation to Congress are calculated to make one rub one's eyes and wonder what has become of the sup posed constitutional division of the function of government in this country into execu Have we then come to a point of radical departure from the custom of lawmaking hitherto obtaining at Washington? We have just seen a new tax law-that putting an impost on corporation incomes not only proposed by the Administration, but actually taken back when flaws were discovered and put into final shape as to de-tails by the Administration. And now we find the Attorney-General busily devoting his summer to the preparation of

M. Bleriot Must Have Bowed to Lloyd-George TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In what country can you hope to see a Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced to an aviator? It might occur on the happy shores where women are introduced to mes, bashfully awaiting the time when the Lord of the Creation condescends to extend a few lingers; but what basis have you for he report that David Lloyd George was reduc to the uncomfortable necessity of awaiting a scant nod from the "Great Frenchman," so called? A despatch from Reims, do you say? Written in English, I surmise. Where champagne now sells for 10 cents a glass, foreign correspondents are apt to develop a thirst, and quoting newspapers had better be careful. Written in French, Who introduced Lloyd-George to Bieriot? It that an Englishman knows better than to lower is own idois, and if a Prenchman made the intro duction he certainly is a freak. However, that is not the point. Whether Lloyd-George was intro-duced to Bieriot or Bieriot to Lloyd-George the result was a foregone conclusion. The French-man, "qui sait son monde mieux que vous ne pensez." was bound to wait for the Chancellor to speak. Meantime, what does he do? "il s'incline." Is it "s'incliner" that you translate by "nodding"? EUGENE P. METOWE. NEW YORK, August 24. The Early Steamboat Traffic on the Hudson

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The steam boat business on the Hudson, of which Robert boat business on the Hudson, of w have been lucrative, as it seems to have grown rapidly in the five years after his experimental trip in 1800.

I have before me a copy of the National Advocate, published March 29, 1814, at 73 Pine street,

on alternate days. They went up the river on day and returned the next. The advertisement is headed: "Hudson River Steamboats," and says that the Paragon, the Car of Neptune and says that see Faragon, the Car of Neptune and the North River leave from the foot of Cortlandt street, and that the steamboat Fire Fly will ply regularly for freight and passengers between New York and Poughkeepsie, stopping at various inter-mediate points. J. E. H. NEW YORK, August 25.

Where the Ice Cream Should Be. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Mr. Morgan, who sells good ice cream here, told me yesterday

PINE PLAINS, Dutchess County, August 25. Knicker-How do you like the new chimes!

Bocker-Fine; they get my wife so mixed she cesn't know what time I come home.

THAT BLESSED BLOT.

Kind Word for This Much Bewindon TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who

the blessed recipient of a peculiarly happy compliment is able to repay in like coln, sense of ease and equality is enjoyed. Gev. ernor Glenn of North Carolina in a recent lecture before the Chautauquans character. ized New York city as a blot on the map because many of its citizens drank cocktails. refused to go to church on Sunday, and in general punched holes through that ex-quisitely ugly institution commonly called "the American Sabbath." If I remember aright it was not so many years ago that and immensify their political prestige, were actively engaged in holding back the decomes acquiescent in order to have done velopment of those States over whose for-tunes they presided by futile attempts to pullify the constitutional guarantees and way systems. So irritating was their quasi-righteousness, so markedly demagners their attacks on property, that many mediate environment classed as blots on Potomac to the Mississippi River, with the

> the South have seen the error of their ways, and the invigorating influences of a will continue to fatten on our iniquities and Sunday school. Here's to the heak... of our beloved "blot"; one of the dirtiest and mest m.egoverned of cities, but in spite of all, the nest summer resort on the American co ALBERT R. GALLATIN. NEW YORK, August 25.

Forturately these great communities of

AFTER THE WAR GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sport regarding the condition of the Conmanguyres, to which allusion was made in was absolutely untrue. There was no more

was absolutely untrue. There was no more sickness than in an average State camp, and less than in some camps. The treess were in splendid condition at the end as ready to perform the duty over again the necessary. A few who found it too hard were not made for soldiers and should be discharged for physical disability.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General, C. N. G.
HARTFORD, Conn., August 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNeditorial in THE SUN of August 24 about the commissary department during the late manœuvres does not begin to describe the unfortunate state of affairs as it

I am sure that all the men participation in the tour of duty would not have had one complaint to make about the long hikes in

stormy weather provided they had been fed with any degree of regularity or with decent food.

The principal articles of food were poor grades of bacon, hardtack and canned corned beef. There was a great scarcity of drinking water at all times. As a matter of fact I should like to say that the Seventh Regiment men were treated no better than any one else, but were compelled to go down into their own prokets if they really felt that they needed something to eat.

Taking it all in all the whole tour was an orgy of glaring incompetence on the part of those in authority, and if any one denies the stories that are bound to be told for the next week or two you may safely brand them as liars and deliberate falsifiers of the truth.

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With Sun that the makers of our present hasty from the visit of Sir Frederick Pollock and tor, he might to great advantage apply his legal knowledge at home in the same cau for tax legislation in Great Britain has

wisdom is much more needed. NEW YORK, August 24.

ess far exceeding our humble doings over

here. There his guiding and restraining

A Peaceable Strike. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please advise if the labor trouble at McKees Rocks is one of those "peaceable" strikes that the

abor leaders are always claiming to cos-NEW YORK, August 24.

Lady Members of the Garter.

From the Churt Journal.
It is not generally known that at one time there rere lady members of the Order of the Garter. member of the Order, and was styled "Lady of Society of the Garter." Nothing is now know

nembers, but the description applied to them in ecords leaves no doubt of their having best egularly admitted. The lists in existence of lady members of the Garter are full of interest and contain many noble names. Among them are Joan Plantagenet, the fair Mald of Kent, widow of the Black Prines, and many other royal ladies, besides numerous ladies of noble and gentle birth. The last lady Knight of the Garter was Margaret Beaufort, Counters of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. in the next reign a change came over the scene With Henry VIII. on the throne there was no ionger devotion to women of King and knight, and woman's rights were forgotten. The ungallant Henry discountenanced female association with the chivairy of St. George, and the Order's brilliancy was dimmed. Attempts have Order's brilliancy was dimmed. Attempts have been made to repair Henry's deed, but nothing

parter on their arm, carved in stone, may be seen. Sir Thomas Chaucer and granddaughter of garter. In the same county, at Stanton Har-court, the ancient seat of the Harcourt family, siz miles west of Oxford, the effigy of Lady Hac-court, daughter of Sir John Byron of Clayton, and wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, who was elected a K. G. in 1461, is also represented with the garter of the celebrated order of knighthood on her left arm. In this monument not only is the garter tied around Lady Harcourt's arm, but at the head of the tomb are the bearings of her husband, mpaling within a garter the lady's own arms.

A Question of English.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The un-latering devotion of THE SUN to good English eads me to make an inquiry, which I hope you may not regard as improper. A bright Western girl of Democratic proclivities during a quarrel with her Republican sweetheart referred to Colonel W. J. Bryan as "the grandest thing in th country." My contention is that Colonel Bryan having become a chronic institution, so to speak, ought not to be referred to as a "thing." If I am wrong THE SUN will by no means offend one of its old time admirers by a gentle correction. What say you? Are the Pyramids How about the north star?

First Fruits of Revision.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir. My first experience of the Downward Revision of the Tariff" has happened in a New York grossy store. Tendering the usual price for a pound of tea, I was told the price had been advanced five cents a pound; not because the duty on tea was increased, but because the duty on the lead lining of the chest had been advanced. This additional profit goes direct to the retailer instead of the Government, which is always the stead of the Government, which is always the case in such a revision as has been made. CHARLES G. WHITE

Bonne Frida, N. J., August 25.